Report Date: January 13, 2016

## **Priority 2 Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN)**

Class: Aves (Birds)

Order: Charadriiformes (Plovers, Sandpipers, And Allies)

Family: Scolopacidae (Curlews, Dowitchers, Godwits, Knots, Phalaropes, Sandpipers, Snipe, Yellowlegs, And Woodcock)

#### **General comments:**

Species is currently undergoing significant short term (10 year) and long term (30 year) regional population declines although under categories developed for the US Shorebird Conservation Plan, short term Ruddy declines reflect less certainty (Andres et al. 2012. Wader Study Group Bull. 119(3)).

## **Species Conservation Range Maps for Ruddy Turnstone:**

Town Map: <u>Arenaria interpres\_Towns.pdf</u>
Subwatershed Map: Arenaria interpres\_HUC12.pdf

## **SGCN Priority Ranking - Designation Criteria:**

**Risk of Extirpation: NA** 

State Special Concern or NMFS Species of Concern: NA

**Recent Significant Declines:** 

Ruddy Turnstone is currently undergoing steep population declines, which has already led to, or if unchecked is likely to lead to, local extinction and/or range contraction.

Notes:

Species is currently undergoing significant short term (10 year) and long term (30 year) regional population declines although under categories developed for the US Shorebird Conservation Plan, short term Ruddy declines reflect less certainty (Andres

Regional Endemic: NA

#### **High Regional Conservation Priority:**

**United States Shorebird Conservation Plan:** 

Species of High Concern

**North Atlantic Regional Shorebird Plan:** 

Species of High Concern

#### **High Climate Change Vulnerability:**

Vulnerability: 3, Confidence: Medium, Reviewers: Decided in Workshop (W)

**Understudied rare taxa: NA** 

**Historical: NA** 

**Culturally Significant: NA** 

## **Habitats Assigned to Ruddy Turnstone:**

#### Formation Name Cliff & Rock

Macrogroup Name Rocky Coast

Habitat System Name: Acadian-North Atlantic Rocky Coast Habitat System Name: North Atlantic Cobble Shore

#### Formation Name Intertidal

Macrogroup Name Intertidal Bedrock
Habitat System Name: High Intertidal
Habitat System Name: Low-Intertidal
Habitat System Name: Mid-Intertidal

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Formation Name Intertidal

Macrogroup Name Intertidal Gravel Shore

Habitat System Name: High Intertidal
Habitat System Name: Lower Intertidal
Habitat System Name: Mid-Intertidal
Macrogroup Name Intertidal Mudflat
Habitat System Name: Non-Vascular Mudflat
Macrogroup Name Intertidal Sandy Shore

**Habitat System Name:** Sand Beach **Habitat System Name:** Sand Flat

## **Stressors Assigned to Ruddy Turnstone:**

Stressor Priority Level based on Severity and Actionability

	Moderate Severity	High Severity
Highly Actionable	Medium-High	High
Moderately Actionable	Medium	Medium-High
Actionable with Difficulty	Low	Low

**IUCN Level 1 Threat** Biological Resource Use

**IUCN Level 2 Threat:** Fishing and Harvesting of Aquatic Resources

**Severity:** Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Highly actionable **Notes:** Activities in the intertidal areas can impact habitat and behavior.

IUCN Level 1 Threat Human Intrusions and Disturbance

IUCN Level 2 Threat: Recreational Activities

Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly actionable

Notes: Impacts can be minimized through outreach, municipal beach management agreements, municipal ordinance,

and environmental review recommendations.

**IUCN Level 1 Threat** Other Options

IUCN Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly actionable

**Notes:** Knowledge of current population status in Maine and important staging areas are lacking.

IUCN Level 1 Threat Residential and Commercial Development

IUCN Level 2 Threat: Housing and Urban Areas

**Severity:** Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Moderately actionable

Notes: Development impacts can be mitigated through environmental permit review process.

IUCN Level 1 Threat Climate Change and Severe Weather

IUCN Level 2 Threat: Habitat Shifting or Alteration

**Severity:** Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Habitat loss from sea level rise could be mitigated through conservation of upland areas that will allow intertidal

habitats to migrate inland. Impacts to invertebrate prey base from acidification may be difficult to minimize.

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IUCN Level 1 Threat Climate Change and Severe Weather

IUCN Level 2 Threat: Storms and Flooding

**Severity:** Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Beach erosion may limit the number of roosting/feeding areas in southern Maine. Impacts may be mitigated

through environmental permit review process.

**IUCN Level 2 Threat:** Temperature Extremes

**Severity:** Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty **Notes:** Impacts to invertebrate prev base from increasing ocean temps may occur.

IUCN Level 1 Threat Pollution

IUCN Level 2 Threat: Industrial and Military Effluents

**Severity:** Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Impacts may be mitigated through oil spill clean-up and compensation. Prevention of industrial spills may occur

through environmental permit regulation and contingency planning.

### **Species Level Conservation Actions Assigned to Ruddy Turnstone:**

None. Only species specific conservation actions that address high (red) or medium-high (orange) priority stressors are summarized here.

### **Conservation Actions Associated with the Shorebirds Guild:**

**Conservation Action** Category: Survey and Monitoring Biological Priority: high Type: on-going Identify and map priority feeding and roosting areas including offshore habitats, and implement protection initiatives. Enter

data in IFW ETSC database.

#### Stressor(s) Addressed By This Conservation Action

Lack of knowledge, Industrial and Military Effluents, Housing and Urban Areas, Tourism and Recreational Areas, Commercial and Industrial Areas

Conservation Action Category: Species Management Biological Priority: high Type: new

Place symbolic stake and twine fencing around important beach roosting areas with signage to identify roosting areas.

#### Stressor(s) Addressed By This Conservation Action

Recreational Activities, Tourism and Recreational Areas

Conservation Action Category: Research Biological Priority: high Type: on-going

Work with the Maine Department of Marine Resources to conduct research to determine the impact of macroalgae harvest on wintering waterfowl

#### Stressor(s) Addressed By This Conservation Action

Fishing and Harvesting of Aquatic Resources

**Conservation Action** Category: Public Outreach Biological Priority: high Type: on-going

Provide outreach to pet owners, beachgoers, kayakers, beach managers, and landowners to raise public awareness on shorebirds and on the impacts of disturbance from recreational activities in coastal areas.

#### Stressor(s) Addressed By This Conservation Action

**Recreational Activities** 

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Type: on-going

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Conservation Action Category: Habitat Management Biological Priority: moderate Type: new

Use voluntary agreements, conservation easements, conservation tax abatements and incentives to protect important habitats

#### Stressor(s) Addressed By This Conservation Action

Work and Other Activities, Recreational Activities, Housing and Urban Areas, Commercial and Industrial Areas

Conservation Action Category: Survey and Monitoring Biological Priority: high

To determine population status continue monitoring program for SGCN shorebird species at high priority migration sites coastwide. Continue to coordinate with ISS, PRISM, Atlantic Flyway ESMP programs.

#### Stressor(s) Addressed By This Conservation Action

Lack of knowledge

Conservation Action Category: Research Biological Priority: high Type: on-going

Identify prey resources in significant staging areas to determine potential limiting factors and optimal management techniques to promote these resources.

#### Stressor(s) Addressed By This Conservation Action

Lack of knowledge

Conservation Action Category: Research Biological Priority: high Type: on-going

Determine length of stay at stopover areas, site fidelity, local movements and premigration condition to determine if coastal habitats are meeting shorebird requirements for successful migration.

#### Stressor(s) Addressed By This Conservation Action

Lack of knowledge

Conservation Action Category: Research Biological Priority: moderate Type: new

Determine limiting factors for SGCN shorebird species on breeding, migratory, or wintering areas.

#### Stressor(s) Addressed By This Conservation Action

Lack of knowledge

Conservation Action Category: Research Biological Priority: high Type: on-going

Gain a better understanding of the extent and impacts of algae harvesting on staging and wintering shorebirds. Conduct longterm monitoring of ecosystem-wide impacts of cutting algae to determine potential impacts to shorebird habitats and invertebrate pr

#### Stressor(s) Addressed By This Conservation Action

Fishing and Harvesting of Aquatic Resources

## **Broad Taxonomic Group Conservation Actions:**

Additional relevant conservation actions for this species are assigned within broader taxonomic groups in Maine's 2015 Wildlife Action Plan: Element 4, Table 4-1.

#### **Habitat Based Conservation Actions:**

Additional conservation actions that may benefit habitat(s) associated with this species can be found in Maine's 2015 Wildlife Action Plan: Element 4, Table 4-15. Click on the Habitat Grouping of interest to launch a habitat based report summarizing relevant conservation actions and associated SGCN.

The Wildlife Action Plan was developed through a lengthy participatory process with state agencies, targeted conservation partners, and the general public. The Plan is non-regulatory. The species, stressors, and voluntary conservation actions identified

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in the Plan complement, but do not replace, existing work programs and priorities by state agencies and partners.